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## NOTES AND COMMENT

Readers of this REVIEW who are not in close touch with the work of the Carnegie Endowment of Washington will be interested to know how many of the institution's activities are of interest to students of Hispanic America. Since its organization seven years ago one of the Endowment's cardinal policies has been to cultivate closer relations between the governments and peoples of the American continent in order still further to strengthen the already strong sentiment in favor of international peace. As a result of this activity the books and pamphlets in the first list below have already been issued, some being for sale and others for free distribution:

*Intellectual and Cultural Relations between the United States and the other Republics of America*, by H. E. Bard, 1914. Pp. iv, 35. This is a report of a tour of the principal capitals of South America by a party of university men under the auspices of the American Association for International Conciliation, which organization is virtually a part of the Endowment.

*Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America*, 1915, by O. Schoenrich. Pp. iv, 40. Senator Burton, the author, and a newspaper correspondent together visited the capitals of all South American countries except Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador, exchanging opinions and courtesies with public men in order to stimulate the growing sentiment of cordiality.

*For Better Relations with our Latin American Neighbors*, by Robert Bacon, 1916. Pp. viii, 208. The first fifty-six pages contain a report of Mr. Bacon's tour through South America in the latter part of the year 1913. The rest of the book is occupied by appendices containing English translations of documents giving detailed accounts of the principal events of the tour. Bound in the same cover, and occupying about the same number of additional pages is a Spanish translation of the report followed by the same appendices in the original Spanish, Portuguese, and French. The two parts of this were first published separately in 1915.

*Le Droit International de l'Avenir*, by Alejandro Alvarez, secretary of the American Institute of International Law, 1916. Pp. iv, 154. This is a study in the light of the present war of ideas and proposals concerning future international organization, having in mind especially the problems confronting the American nations.

*Institut Américain de Droit International: sa Declaration des Droits et Devoirs des Nations*, by James Brown Scott, president of the Institute, 1916. Pp. vi, 128. Besides the study of the rights and duties of nations this explains the origin, purpose, and organization of the Institute.

*Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and their Official Reports*, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, 1916. Pp. vi, 138.

*Recommendations on International Law and Official Commentary thereon of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress held in Washington, December 27, 1915 to January 8, 1916*, edited with introductory matter by James Brown Scott, 1916. Pp. viii, 53.

*South American Opinions on the War: I. Chile and the War*, by Carlos Silva Vildósola; *II. The attitude of Ecuador*, by Nicolás F. López, translated by P. H. Goldsmith, 1917. Pp. iv, 27.

*Recommendations of Habana Concerning International Organization*, adopted by the American Institute of International Law at Habana, January 23, 1917: address and Commentary by James Brown Scott, president, 1917. Pp. vi, 100.

*Early Effects of the European War upon the Finance, Commerce, and Industry of Chile*, by L. S. Rowe, 1918. Pp. xii, 63.

*The Five Republics of Central America: their Political and Economic Development and their Relations with the United States*, by Dana G. Munro, 1918. Pp. xviii, 332.

While, with exception of the last, these are not historical treatises, yet, in addition to their present-day value, they will all be useful to the future historian as contemporary source material for the history of the present epoch. Because of its historical, in addition to its present-day value, the last will be more extensively noticed in a subsequent issue of this REVIEW.

The following publications concerning Hispanic America have been arranged for, some being now in press and others soon to be:

*Pan Germanism in Latin America*, by Haring; *History of the American Peace Movement*, by Johnson; *Effects of the Present European War on the Industry, Commerce, and Finance of Bolivia*, by Luitweiler; *Effect of the European Conflict on the Trade, Industry, and Finance in Peru*, by Rowe; *Effects of the Present European War on the Industry, Commerce, and Finance of Venezuela*, by Roorbach; *Effect of the Present European War on the Industry, Commerce, and Finance of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay*, by Wheless; *The Industrial and Commercial Development and Policy of Chile with special reference to commercial Relations with and Policy towards other American Countries*, by Cuevas; *Economic Conditions and Effects of Financial Concessions in Honduras*, by Fontecha; a similar study concerning Costa Rica by the same author; *The Relations of the United States and Latin American Nations, Historically considered*, by W. S. Robertson.

The following projects which will result in much more extended publications have been undertaken, and partly completed:

1. A Collection of Arbitration Treaties, and Arbitration Agreements of other Treaties, between the Nations of America. This collection, which is to cover both the United States and the Hispanic American countries, was begun several years ago and most of the research is

finished. The documents are now being verified, arranged, and edited by Professor William R. Manning of the University of Texas; and the work should be ready for the press within a few months. Each treaty will be printed in at least two languages, of which one will be English and the other either Spanish, Portuguese, or French.

II. "United States Diplomatic Correspondence regarding the Emancipation of the Latin American Countries" will include the instructions, despatches, and notes which passed during the period 1810 to 1830 between the United States government and its representatives in the Hispanic American countries, and between the same government and the representatives in Washington of the Hispanic American governments. Plans were matured before the entrance of the United States into the European war to carry this work to a rapid conclusion, and Professor Manning was brought from the University of Texas to direct the work. But since the United States declared war the archives of the Department of State where the bulk of the material must be obtained have been closed to all researchers. Such work as could be done in printed collections of documents has been largely finished.

III. "A Collection of Authoritative Statements regarding the Monroe Doctrine" will consist of two parts: first, statements concerning the doctrine issued from time to time by the government of the United States and accredited publicists; and second, a collection of Hispanic American expositions of the Monroe Doctrine. This is to be done under the direction of Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, mentioned above.

The new magazine, *Inter-America*, published at 407 117th Street, New York City, is one of the most important publications of the Endowment so far as it affects Hispanic America. It is issued under the direction of the Inter-America (formerly Pan American) Division of the American Association for International Conciliation. There are twelve issues per year, of which six, appearing in alternate months, contain English translations of articles that have been published in Hispanic American periodicals, and the other six, appearing in the intervening months, contain Spanish translations of articles taken from various periodicals published in the United States. "*Inter-America* thus serves as a vehicle for the international dissemination of articles already circulated in the several countries. It therefore does not publish original articles, nor make editorial comment. It merely translates what has been previously published, without approving or censoring, in order that the reading public of all the American countries may have access to ideas current in each of them".

Each number of the *American Journal of International Law* is translated into Spanish and issued and circulated in the Hispanic American countries by the Endowment. Several other periodical publications and several societies intended to foster closer relations between the United States and the Hispanic American countries receive assistance from the Endowment in the shape of liberal subventions.

Besides the foregoing projects which have resulted, or will result, in important publications, the Endowment is carrying on a number of other enterprises the purpose of which is to bring about a better understanding and more cordial relations between the American countries:

I. During the academic year, 1917-18, Dr. Alvarez, the eminent Chilean internationalist, secretary of the American Institute of International Law, whose headquarters are in the building of the Endowment in Washington, was sent on a lecture tour to a dozen or more of the leading Universities of the United States; and during the year, 1918-19, he has made a similar but more extended tour visiting nearly all of the large western universities. His lectures are well fitted to stimulate the growing intellectual and cultural relations between the scholars of North and South America, and have been well received and most favorably commented on.

II. The Division of Intercourse and Education has an arrangement for the exchange of professors between the universities of the United States and of Hispanic America. Only a few such exchanges have yet been effected; but others are in contemplation.

III. For several summers past the Endowment has been furnishing the funds through the American Association for International Conciliation to numerous university summer schools in the United States for giving special courses on American Diplomacy, Hispanic American Relations, Hispanic American History, and the Spanish language, in addition to courses in international law.

IV. An Inter-America Library is being prepared to consist of translations into Spanish and Portuguese of selected books by well known United States authors, and English translations of books by the chief Hispanic American writers. The work of translation is slow, but progress is being made and some volumes are nearly ready for publication.

The Inter-American Division has in preparation a number of collections of North American books for presentation to selected institutions in the Hispanic American countries. They are to range in number from 50 to 3,000. One such library of 9,000 selected volumes was, in 1916, presented to the Museo Social Argentino of Buenos Aires. "One

of the results of the presentation of this library was that about three thousand books and pamphlets by distinguished South American authors, as well as government publications, were presented to Mr. Goldsmith who represented the Endowment at the installation of the North America Library at Buenos Aires. About one thousand of these publications were presented as a gift from the Endowment to the New York Public Library where they will be made available for a large number of readers".

In his "Annual Report of the Director of Historical Research" of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, an extract from Year Book, No. 16, for the year 1917, pp. 151-153, Dr. J. Franklin Jameson says:

"In the last annual report the Institution was stated to be on the point of publishing the 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Documents relating to the History of the United States in the Papeles procedentes de Cuba, deposited in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville', prepared for the Department by Mr. Roscoe R. Hill, now president of the Spanish-American Normal School at El Rito, New Mexico. The book was not in fact issued until February, but was sufficiently described in the last annual report. It has already fully proved its usefulness in the hands of investigators of Spanish Louisiana and Florida and of the Mississippi Valley in general. It is indeed capable, if its indications are properly followed up by investigators, of remaking large portions of that history, so slight hitherto has been the knowledge of the vast mass of information contained in the great collection to which the volume is a guide.

"In the Director's last annual report mention was made, in connection with Dr. Hill's work, of the fuller guide to a portion of the same material, not intended for print, at least at present, but retained in manuscript in the offices of the Department, and constituting a calendar of about 143 legajos or bundles (out of 934, in the Papeles de Cuba, relating to the history of the United States), selected as the most important for that history. This calendar, embracing itemized descriptions of about 58,000 documents, was made in duplicate by Mr. Hill and his clerical assistants at Seville, on two sets of slips. Keeping one set in an arrangement by legajos, in the order in which the documents themselves are found, the Department has completed the process of arranging the other set in chronological order, so that henceforward it will be able to locate promptly in the archives, for the benefit of any historical inquirer, any important paper in the collection, in case the date is exactly or approximately known by the inquirer.

"Mention was also made of ten sets of photographic prints, each embracing about 3,000 plates, covering the main series of regular official (civil) despatches, found in the Papeles de Cuba, and addressed by Spanish governors in Louisiana to the captain-general at Havana, and extending from the arrival of Ulloa as governor in 1766 to that of Carondelet at the beginning of 1792. These ten sets of photographs were made upon the calculation that that number of facsimile reproductions of these important documents, central to the history of Louisiana and of the Mississippi Valley during the period indicated, would be desired by libraries and other public institutions interested in the history of the United States. I am glad to report that within a few months of their being offered for sale all ten sets were taken, by the following nine institutions, and by one private purchaser: Harvard University Library, New York Public Library, Hispanic Society of America, Library of Congress, Howard Memorial Library, Newberry Library, University of Illinois Library, Missouri Historical Society, and Wisconsin State Historical Society. The sets were sold at the cost of photographic work and printing, no charge being made for the supervision in Seville and in Washington on behalf of the Carnegie Institution, nor for the elaborate calendar which accompanied each set as a table of contents. As the Department possesses the negatives, it would be possible, though at greater expense, to furnish additional series of prints to other institutions which may desire them. It is also possible to furnish additional copies of the calendar to any institutions or persons to whom such a list would be of service".

*The California Historical Survey Commission.*—Many lines of historical activity center at the University of California. One of these is the California Historical Survey Commission, which began its work in the fall of 1915. Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, of the University, is one of the members of this commission, while Owen C. Coy, of Berkeley, is its secretary and archivist and has charge of the administration of the work of the commission. A report upon the county archives of California has been completed and a similar work upon the archives of the state and federal offices within its jurisdiction has already been begun.

One of the interesting and important features of the work of the commission has been the discovery of a great mass of Spanish documents dealing with the history of California before its conquest. This material is of great value in that it supplements the documents which are being collected and transcribed for the University of California in the archives

in Spain by the traveling fellows. These documents, which have been found in the local archives, deal largely with the administration of local government and with the matter of private land grants. Unfortunately, the Spanish provincial archives of Alta California have not been preserved as a whole, in fact it is probably true that the greater part of them have been lost. Following the conquest of California by the United States, these archives were placed in charge of the United States Survey General for California. Some of these documents were later taken elsewhere, but the majority were still in his possession when his office was destroyed by the San Francisco fire of 1906. Of more than three hundred volumes of these Spanish documents, scarcely more than a score of volumes escaped the flames, and many of these are badly charred. Fortunately, however, sixteen volumes of original documents dating from 1781 to 1850 had been transferred, in 1858, to the archives of the recorder of Monterey county, at Salinas, where they were found by this commission. Five of these volumes relate to criminal matters; the others are miscellaneous, containing official correspondence, private letters, public addresses, and petty court papers. They comprise, without doubt, the most valuable source material for the Spanish and Mexican periods of California history to be found in any of the archives of California. Other records of a more local nature exist in the archives of cities, some of which were the former *pueblos* of Spanish California, as at Los Angeles, San Jose, Santa Cruz (Branciforte) and at San Francisco. Still other records are at many of the missions, especially at Santa Barbara, where an attempt has been made to collect the archives of all the missions.

One of the distinctive features of the work of this commission is the emphasis which is being placed upon the construction of maps to accompany its reports. One of these is a large scale map of California showing in distinctive color each Spanish or Mexican land grant that received confirmation by the United States. Other maps show the development of the present counties from the Spanish and Mexican centers of jurisdictions.

Since the greater part of the local and state archives deal with the period since 1850, more attention is given to this later period. During this time, the county has been the chief unit for local government, hence the importance of knowing the changes which have taken place in the jurisdiction of those various units. Originally, there were twenty-eight counties in the state, but up to the present there have been fifty-nine, one of the counties, however, having been subsequently dis-



organized. Furthermore, there has been a constant shifting of these various county boundaries, the result of it all being that none but a close student of local history would be able to know the exact jurisdiction of any country at any particular date. These various changes in boundaries have been satisfactorily worked out by the commission and will be shown in maps in the report on county archives soon to be published. Three series of maps are in construction to illustrate these changes: maps of the individual counties showing all the changes in the boundaries of that county; large state maps showing the county divisions at certain selected dates; and two composite maps to illustrate the complexity of these boundary changes, especially in their effect upon the county archives. One of these shows by different degrees of shading the number of counties which have held jurisdiction over each portion of the state, for some portions of the state have been a part of as many as five different counties. The other serves as a key map and shows to what particular counties each one of the nearly two hundred pieces of territory have belonged since the formation of the state.

In order to do this work properly the commission has prepared large outline maps of the state with sufficient physical and other data to enable a map to be quickly constructed for any particular period. These have been used profitably for population maps based upon the census returns, for maps of election returns, exploration routes, the location of Spanish missions and settlements, Spanish land grants, and similar information.—OWEN C. COY.

*The Term "Latin-America."*—An interesting article by Ramón Menéndez Pidal appears in English in the April number of *Inter-America*, namely "The Term 'Latin America' ". The paper is preceded by an editorial note as follows: "A disquisition upon this widely used term, in which the writer undertakes to show that it is not only improper but inadmissible; and he offers certain substitutes, which he considers irreproachable. In his objection to the term 'Latin America', he is supported by many important writers of the countries to which this name is often applied." Menéndez Pidal decries the extension of the use of the term in Hispanic America. The reason for this extension "is the belief that under the old title of 'Spanish America,' Brazil, with its Portuguese speech, can not be included". This difficulty disappears, the author thinks, if it be considered that the name "Spain" ever since the time of Alfonso the Wise, has been equivalent in its widest sense to the Latin "Hispania", in which Portugal has always

been included. In Hispanic America, the terms "Spanish Peninsula" and "Iberian Peninsula" are equivalent. The organization founded by Mr. Archer Huntington in New York City is cited as a recognition of this fact, for the name "Hispanic Society" includes both countries of the peninsula. The author readily confesses that the term "Spanish" has also a restricted meaning, in which the idea of "Portuguese" does not enter, but all ambiguity is removed by the use of terms such as "Hispanic", "Hispano", or "Iberian", all of which will combine perfectly with the word "America" or "American". The term "Latin America" began to be generalized, says Menéndez Pidal, especially in France and the United States, about 1910, but he considers the propriety of the term as doubtful. "The adjective 'Latin', applied to the nations that inherited the language of Latium, is in itself perfectly acceptable; but, since in this sense, it involves no concept of race, but only of language, it seems . . . to be entirely improper to extend its meaning so as to apply it to nations that received their language, not from Latium, but from the Hispanic peninsula, that is, from Castile and Portugal. These American nations did not inherit the Latin tongue, as Spain, France, and Italy inherited it along with their Latin colonization; but they received the Hispanic languages, that is Castilian and Portuguese, and in adjectivizing these languages with reference to their origin, they are commonly called neo-Latin, and not Latin". The term "Latin America" can not be correctly used as giving a concept of race for besides the Indian element, there is also the Basque element, which is not at all Latin. This is also the conclusion of the author of the book *Raza chilena*, and of Mr. J. C. Cebrián, who has often protested<sup>1</sup> against such usage. The author concludes that "To become enamoured of it [*i.e.*, the name 'Latin America'] and to propagate it is to contribute to the propagation of a false denomination, and to blot out our name from half the world, whither the past generations carried it by sacrificing much of their flesh and blood in the colossal enterprise".

Orestes Ferrera, writing in *La Reforma Social* for November, 1917, on "La América Latina y la gran guerra", concludes his article as follows: "Todo demuestra que un deber moral y un interés bien entendido obligan a la América Latina a no permanecer vulgarmente impasible ante un conflicto cuya magnitud no admite neutralidad, si es que no se aspira a conservar pacíficamente un puesto de ínfimo orden, sometido paciente-mente a los vaivenes de los acontecimientos, y no se estima que derecho y honor son vanas palabras".—C. K. JONES.

Luis Anderson, in his "El Tratado Bryan Chamorro", published in *La Reforma Social* for November, 1917, makes an examination of the treaty from the point of view of international law and an analysis of the decisions of the Central American Court of Justice in the suits occasioned by this treaty brought by Costa Rica and El Salvador against Nicaragua.—C. K. JONES.

The *Revista de Filosofía* of Buenos Aires, departing a second time from its non-political policy, reproduces in its number for January, 1918, the report of the "Comité Nacional de la Juventud" on Argentina's relation to the war, adopted December 17, 1917. The report was formulated by Osval de Magnasco, Felipe Yofre, Joaquín V. González, Alfredo L. Palacios, and Leopoldo Lugones. The resolutions read as follows:

1°.—Que procede afirmar la decisión de las honorables cámaras de senadores y diputados nacionales sancionada en la respectiva sesión del 19 y 25 de septiembre del corriente año, como asimismo las demostraciones inequívocas de la opinion nacional;

2°.—Que en consecuencia, debe declararse suspendidas las relaciones diplomáticas de la república con el gobierno imperial de Alemania no sólo por los agravios inferidos a los derechos e intereses del pueblo y gobierno argentinos, sino principalmente en razón de las seguridades que corresponden a la nación y de la conducta y propósitos del gobierno imperial en la guerra, violatorios de los principios esenciales de la civilización;

3°.—Que atenta la solidaridad de las naciones y especialmente la opinion y el sentimiento de América, son, al menos por ahora, innecesarios los acuerdos o alianzas de la república con otras naciones.—C. K. JONES.

In the *Revista Argentina de Ciencias Políticas*, of January 12, 1918, appear sections VII.—IX. of the Constitution of Uruguay, representing reforms sanctioned by the Convention of October 15, 1917. The changes introduced constitute an original effort to divide the executive functions between the president and an administrative council. The new provisions having received popular approval will go into effect March 1, 1919.—C. K. JONES.

The promotion of the trade relations of the United States with Hispanic America is now being studied more intensively and scientifically

than at any previous period of our history. The case system in law, and similar systems in medicine are now being applied to export business. Professors in history in some of our larger educational institutions are more and more called upon to correlate their teaching with that of the commercial development of the various countries of Hispanic America, where an increasing number of their pupils are finding an opportunity for the practical application of their university training in the extension of foreign trade. The United States today supplies forty per cent of the total imports of South America, and a very much larger percentage of the imports of Cuba, Mexico, and the West Indies. The foreign trade of the United States is now equal to between one-seventh and one-sixth of its domestic trade. It would be logical to suppose that for every seven men trained for domestic business, at least one should be trained for foreign business, and of those so trained, a goodly proportion should be for Hispanic America. Some noteworthy beginnings are to be seen in many widely separated parts of the United States—beginning that are all the more remarkable because they have appeared in relatively small communities and in the comparatively newer parts of the country. It will be sufficient to refer to two of these communities, namely Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Quincy, Illinois.

Both of these are inland cities and although each is located on a large navigable river, their products must be carried a considerable distance before reaching a seaport. Yet, notwithstanding this, Quincy plows won the gold medal in Buenos Aires in 1895, and in 1917, Chattanooga supplied one-fifth of all the hosiery imported into Argentina, in value about a million and a half of dollars.

In each of these cities Spanish is a prescribed study in the high schools, and each employs an ingenious method of fixing the pupil's mind on the importance of the foreign trade of the community. A large map of the world hangs on the wall of the school room, on which every city to which the products of the community are exported is marked with a pin. This is a training both on geography and contemporary commercial history. Chattanooga has the rare distinction of having exported its products within ten years after its founding. In 1882, the Chattanooga Plow Company sent a special representative to Colombia. Since then, the trade of that company in Hispanic America has developed to such an extent that it is estimated that there is not a single city in Brazil of over 5,000 inhabitants where Chattanooga plows and cane mills are not sold. The first waterworks system ever installed in South America by a concern in the United States—that of Salto, Paysandú, and Mercedes,

in Uruguay—was erected (together with the sewerage system) in 1917, almost entirely from material supplied from Chattanooga and by Chattanooga workmen sent thither for that purpose. Chattanooga sugar machinery is used in every American country where sugar is grown, and many other products of that city, including articles as widely separated as wheelbarrows and bathtubs, are found in various places. Machinery from Chattanooga formed part of the first haul of the first freight train of the newly-completed transcontinental railway into Corombá.

Quincy's progress has been, if anything, even more remarkable than that of Chattanooga. Its tractors and wheels are found in far-away Patagonia; its machinery is used by the Chilean navy; and its haypresses are found in almost every country of Hispanic America. The Spanish language has been taught for many years in the Quincy public schools, and the training is thorough and practical. Many young men who received their first training in the Quincy schools have entered the foreign commercial field as a matter of course, and have met great success in the development of inter-American trade.—CHARLES L. CHANDLER.

The Newark Free Library opened in May an exhibit of objects, books, pamphlets, pictures, charts, maps, and models to illustrate the history, topography, scenery, material resources, products, industries, financial needs and assets, and governmental, educational, and sociological features of the countries of Hispanic America.

The University of California celebrated its semi-centennial during the week of March 18-23. The general topic in the addresses that were made during that time, quite naturally centered about the Pacific Ocean in history. Several of the speakers pointed out the importance of Hispanic America in the affairs of the Pacific and in the relations of the United States.

The new "Enemy Trading List", revised to March 15, 1918, that has quite recently been issued by the War Trade Board of the United States of America contains names of enemy trading firms for the following countries of Hispanic America: Argentina, 273; Bolivia, 130; Brazil, 450; Chile, 230; Colombia, 179; Costa Rica, 34; Cuba, 23; Dominican Republic, 14; Ecuador, 83; Guatemala, 23; Haiti, 28; Honduras, 27; Mexico, 323; Nicaragua, 14; Panama, 13; Paraguay, 26; Peru, 109; Salva-

dor, 14; Uruguay, 101; and Venezuela, 83. In the "Notes" published in the pamphlet, the Board says: "This is not a complete list of persons and associations with whom it is illegal to trade under the terms of the Act. Obviously it can include only those names concerning which the War Trade Board has sufficient information to justify listing. Therefore trade with a person or association known or suspected to fall within the prohibitions of the Act is not justified by the fact that his or its name does not appear on the list." The Board is also "collecting and classifying the names of nonenemy firms who might be substituted for those within the prohibitions of the Act" in order by this means "to minimize the inconveniences caused to American merchants by the dislocation of foreign trade through the operation of the . . . Act". The Trading with the Enemy Act, Public Document, no. 91, 65th Cong., is also published in the pamphlet.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis speaking, on April 20, before the convention of the Louisiana State Association at New Orleans, on "The International Case of America", said: "We will have to meet attacks upon our commerce by discriminating trade arrangement. To meet this America must be all American and in spirit and compact one continent, united against any wrong done any part of the continent. Such alliance of defense of American institutions, commanding by its spirit the service to either of the countries assailed of the armies and navies of all and the supplies and strength of each, when announced and understood, will be a complete guarantee of peace to America."

The Chilean ambassador accredited to Washington, Sr. D. Santiago Aldunate, died in that city on April 17 of this year. President Wilson sent the following message of condolence to President Senfuentes, who was the ambassador's brother-in-law: "I wish to convey to you my most heartfelt sympathy at this time of great sorrow for your own family, as well as for the nation, which the lamented loss of the highly honored and esteemed representative of your country at this capital has occasioned." On April 20, the governing board of the Pan American Union also sent resolutions of regret to Chile. Funeral services were held in Washington on April 22, and were attended by the President and his cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the members of the Supreme Court, ranking members of the army and navy, and the members of the Senate and House committees on foreign affairs. The body which was carried by eight non-commissioned officers of the army, was deposited

in Oak Hill Cemetery until such time as it may be conveyed to Chile on a warship. The honorary pall bearers were the ambassadors and ministers of South America, the ambassadors of Spain, Italy, and Great Britain, and three members of the House of Representatives. A message of thanks was received from the Chilean government in reply to the President's telegram.

South America has lost another of its representatives in Washington, by the death on April 30, after only several days' illness, of Dr. Carlos María de Pena, minister from Uruguay. Dr. Pena, in addition to being a statesman of note, was also a wellknown author and one of the foremost lawyers of Uruguay. He came from a very distinguished family, being born in the year 1852. His University education was received in the University of Montevideo, in which after his graduation he became professor of political economy and administrative law. During the year 1889 and 1890, he was mayor of Montevideo, afterward serving as secretary of the national treasury and minister of public works. His admirable qualities led to his being sent on a confidential mission to Brazil in 1907; and in 1911, he acted as the president of the Uruguayan delegation to the Pan American conference at Buenos Aires. In the latter year, he was appointed minister to the United States, serving continuously in that capacity until his death. Dr. Pena was an ardent believer in Pan Americanism and an active worker for Pan American unity.

The death of Baron Homem de Mello, one of the leading statesmen of the Empire of Dom Pedro II., and until quite recently professor in the National School of Fine Arts, and Second Vice President of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Society, is reported in the March issue of *The Americas*. Baron de Mello, who had reached the age of 80, was the author of many geographical works, among them being an *Atlas do Brazil*.

Fred Wilbur Powell, in his *Hall Jackson Kelley Prophet of Oregon* (Portland, Oregon, The Joy Press, 1917), a reprint from the *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, XVIII. No. 1-2-3-4, 1917, has an interesting chapter on Kelley's trip across Mexico. This eccentric and fanatical character, who has made not only Oregon, but the whole United States his debtor, reached Vera Cruz on his journey to the Pacific slope in 1833. Kelley's feat in crossing Mexico is well expressed by Mr. Powell in the following words (p. 63):

"Even today a trip across Mexico is attended with delays and difficulties; The foreigner is met with suspicion, and, if he be an American, with positive dislike. Nothing but a fanatical belief in his mission could have led Kelley to disregard or at least underestimate the obstacles to be encountered in passing through that country before the day of railroads, in the midst of pestilence, brigands, and civil war. Yet this is what he undertook to do in 1833, alone, encumbered with baggage, and ignorant of the language of the people."

General Alvaro Obregon, of Mexico, visited Washington in April in connection with the import of jute bags into the state of Sonora. General Obregon owns a ranch in this state in which he is greatly interested.

The Republic of Guatemala, which severed diplomatic relations with Germany in April, 1917, has declared (April, 1918), through its national assembly that Guatemala occupies the same relations with respect to the world war as does the United States.

The Congress of Honduras has approved the treaty between that country and Salvador fixing the boundary line between the two countries. The boundary in question had been a matter of dispute for several years, and was at last established by a mixed commission appointed some two years ago.

The "Trading with the Enemy" decree passed by the Brazilian Congress has been given effect. As reported in *The Americas* for February, 1918, the decree "provides for prohibition of trading between both nationals and foreigners resident in Brazil with enemy subjects resident abroad, whether directly, or through the agency of banks, banking or commercial houses; or private individuals established here or in neutral countries; suspension of exports to foreign countries of merchandise or property of any character belonging to the enemy inclusive of securities, money, silver and gold coin; fiscalization of enemy businesses, with power to suspend the operations of the same or cancel authorization to operate in Brazil; interment in concentration camps or in places not used as common prisons, of refractory enemy subjects or those suspected of disaffection toward Brazil".

The March issue of the same periodical notes that a decree of December 27, 1917, authorizes the President of Brazil to revise the compulsory



military service law of January 4, 1908, having special regard to the establishment of the principle of a national rather than a professional army, and the provision of an army of the first, and one of the second, line, with their respective reserves for each. The age and term limits are to be established for each line, and the systems of enlistment and drafting are to be modified in accordance with the circumstances of the country.

The Brazilian Federal Government has been authorized to take over the North Western Railway of Brazil. The Central Western Railway of the State of Bahia has also been taken over by the Central Government. The former line taps rich coffee and other agricultural sections, and links up with other important railway lines.

*Matters of present interest in Uruguay.*—Diplomatic relations between Uruguay and Germany were broken off on October 7, 1917, in consequence of the Luxburg incident. In April, 1918, it was reported that a German submarine had captured a delegation sent from Uruguay to France, whereupon Uruguay caused Germany to be asked through Switzerland whether Germany understood a state of war to exist between the two countries.

The amended constitution of Uruguay was ratified by a plebiscite on November 25, 1917.

*The Americas* for February notes that the government of Uruguay offered to open a credit of \$50,000,000 for the entente allies, in accordance with a plan devised by the Uruguayan minister of Finance, Sr. Vidiella. The plan, which was approved by the conference of merchants and bankers to whom the minister submitted it, was to make the above-mentioned offer for the exclusive purchase of Uruguayan products, and involved the deposit of \$50,000,000 worth of certain Uruguayan bonds held abroad with an approved representative of Uruguay, while the Uruguayan Bank of the Republic was to issue notes to pay locally for produce purchased.

The new currency law of Uruguay grants to the Banco de la República the exclusive right of issuing banknotes. A recent government decree authorizes the coining of nickel and silver coins each to the value of \$500,000.

On April 18, the treaty providing for compulsory arbitration between Uruguay and France and Uruguay and Great Britain was signed in Montevideo.

The "Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay, after repeated efforts dating from May 25, 1843, to establish an institution of this character, has been successfully founded at Montevideo. Señor Don Francisco J. Ros, who is well known in the United States, was elected its first president. In his presidential address, delivered October 24, 1916, he took as his theme the history of the movement for the establishment of the Institute. The address was published in October of 1917, and copies of it have quite recently reached the United States.